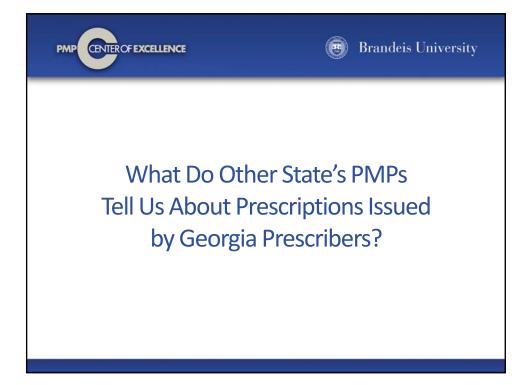
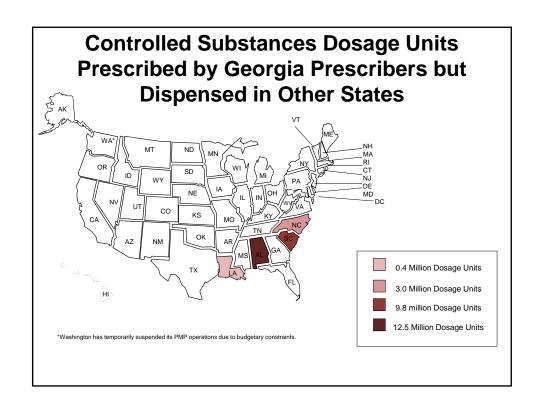
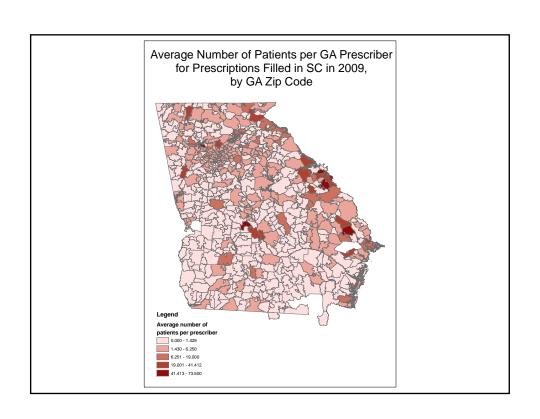


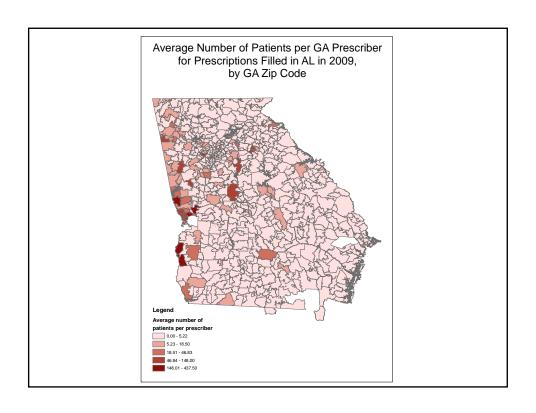
A Prescription Drug Abuse Summit: The Role of Prescription Monitoring Programs

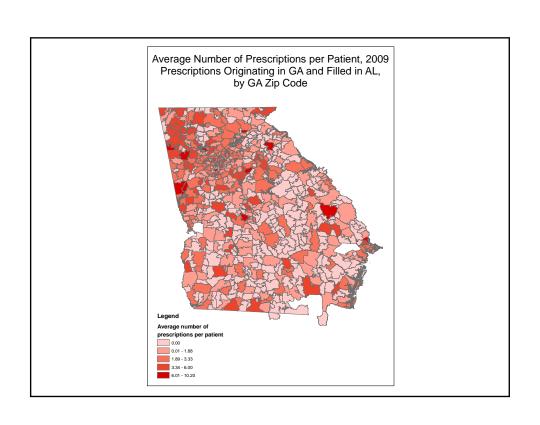
Georgia State University Atlanta, GA March 2, 2011

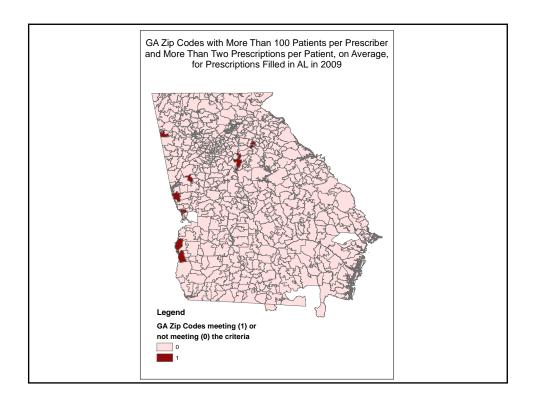
















• Investigation & Enforcement

Brandeis University PMP CENTER OF EXCELLENCE **PMP System** Dispensers **Overview** Reports Sent State **Pharmacists** Prescribers **PMP** Reports Sent Reports Sent Enforcement & Professional Licensing Agencies *Other groups may also receive reports other than those listed





Brandeis University

Data Collected from Pharmacies

- PMPs Collect Controlled Substances:
 - 22 collect Schedules II V
 - 15 collect Schedules II IV
 - 2 collect Schedule II only
 - 1 collect Schedules II & III
- Some Collect Non-Controlled Substances
 - 13 collect carisoprodol (Soma®)
 - 6 collect tramadol (Ultram®)
- Electronic Data Collection Batch Reporting
- Reporting Frequency varies 7 to 30 days

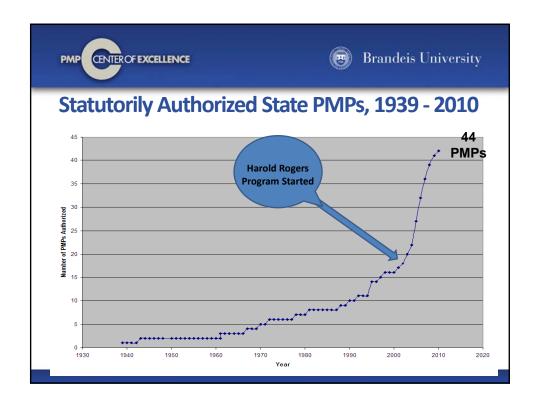
PMP CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

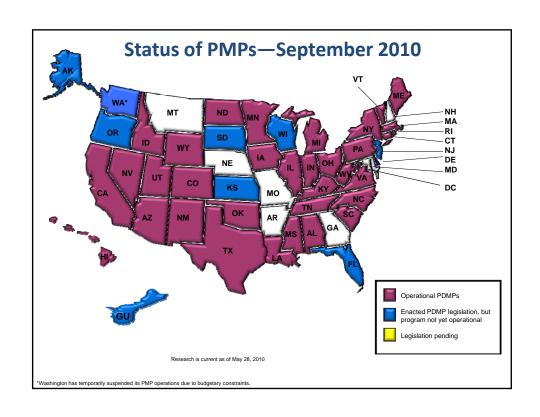


Brandeis University

Prescription Information Collected

- Patient identification:
 - Name & Address
 - DOB & Gender
- Prescriber Information
- Dispensing Pharmacy Information
- Drug Information, e.g.
 - NDC # = name, type, strength, manufacturer
- Quantity & date dispensed





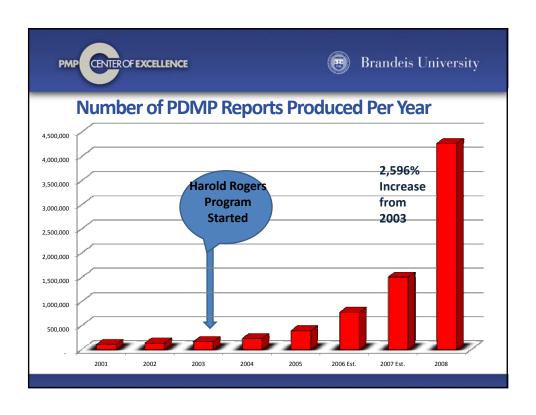


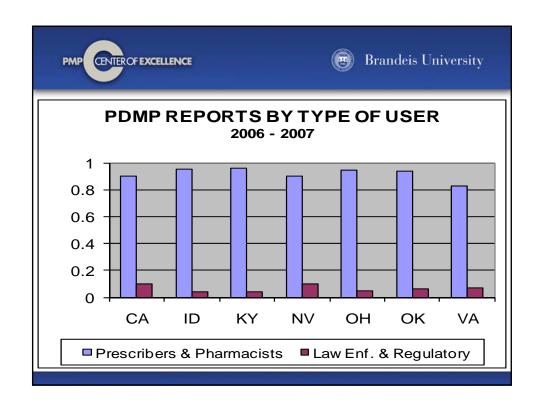
Population - States with authorized PMPs

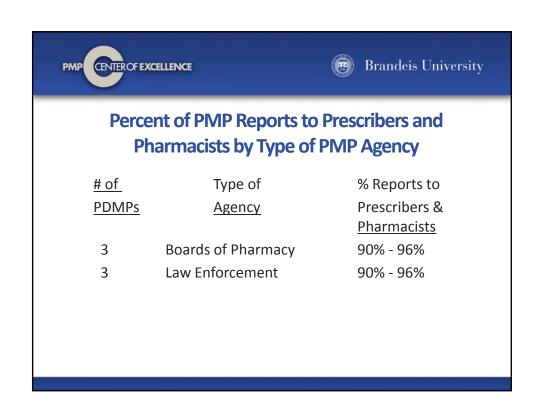
<u>2004</u> <u>2010</u>

Number 145 million 273 million % of US 50% 89%

- Prescription Records during 2008
 - 29 Operational PMPs
 - 285 million Controlled Substances Prescriptions











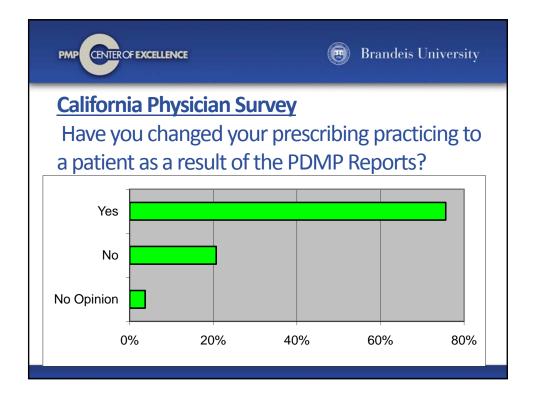
Prescription Monitoring Program Center of Excellence

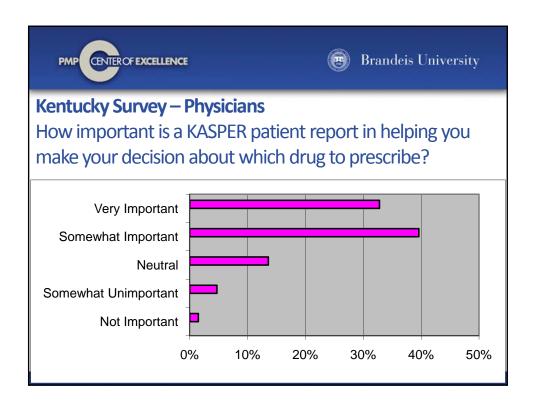
Briefing on PMP Effectiveness

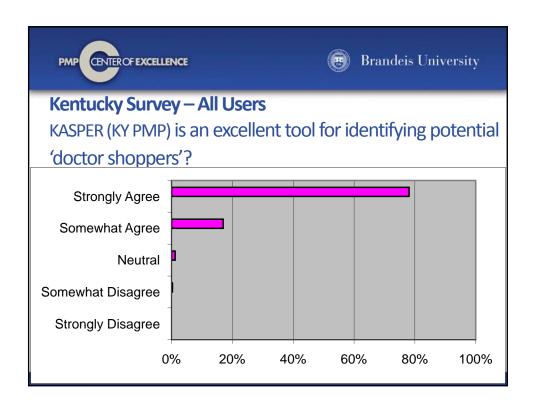
2.1 Prescription Monitoring Programs: An Effective Tool in Curbing the Prescription Drug Abuse Epidemic February 2011

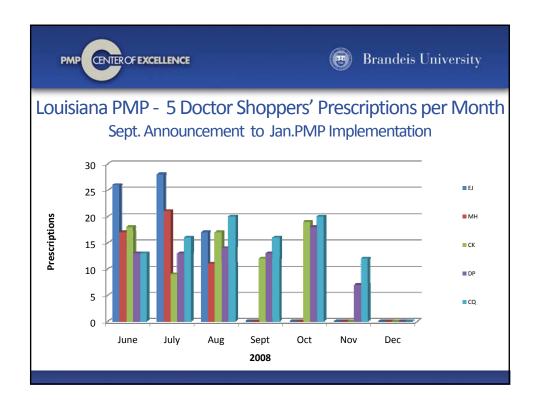


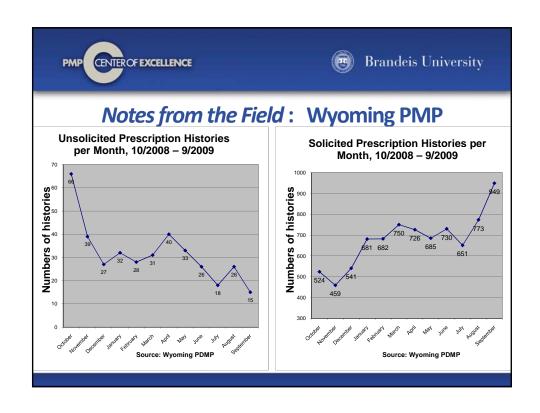
- Of these providers, 63% prescribed no narcotics or fewer.
- 39% prescribed more.













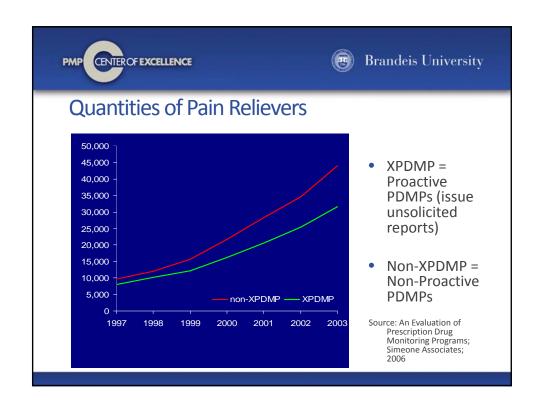
MA PMP - Prescriber Survey: Preliminary Findings

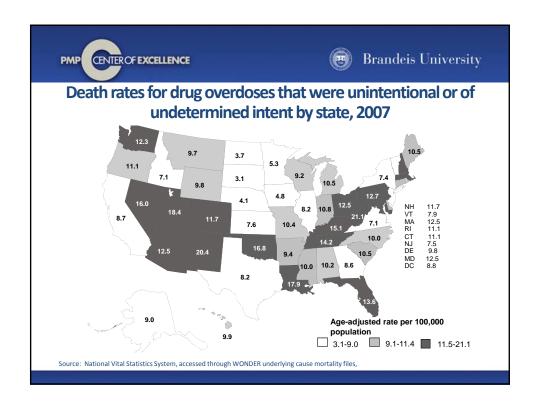
162 baseline surveys received thus far

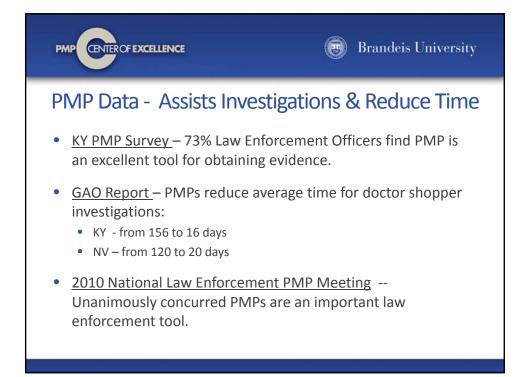
- 91% of respondents said unsolicited reports "very" or "somewhat helpful"
- Only 14% said they were "aware of all or most of other prescribers" in report
- Only 13% said "based on current knowledge, including report, patient appears to have legitimate medical reason for Rxs from multiple prescribers"

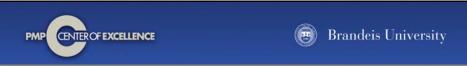
MA data, preliminary – decreased # of Rx, prescribers and pharmacies for probable doctor shoppers

Source: MA PMP and P. Kreiner et 2/21., Brandeis University



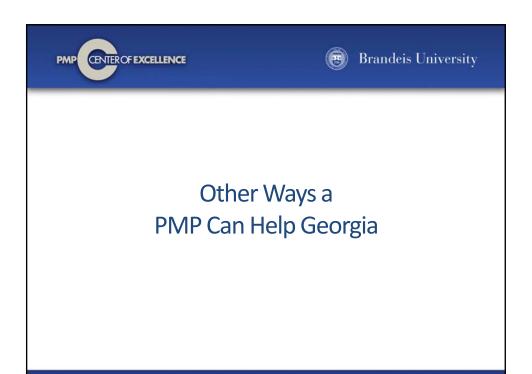


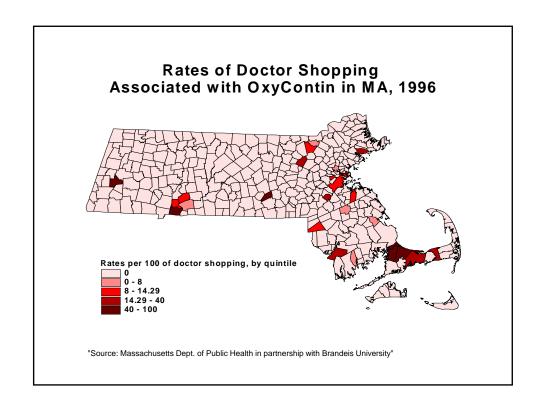


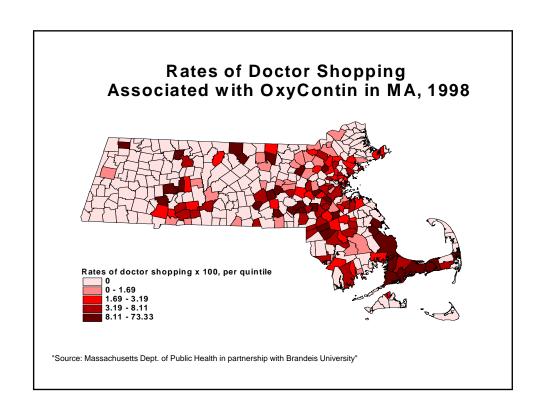


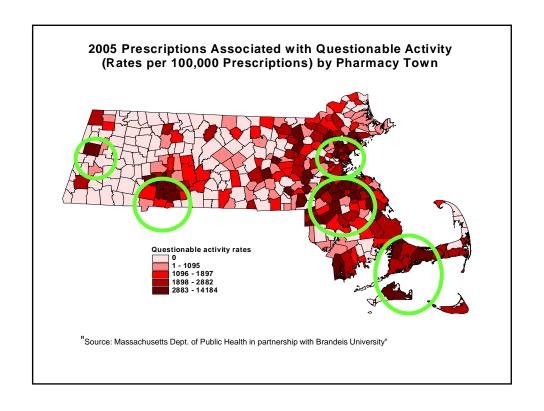
PMPs Save Law Enforcement Costs & Monitor Treatment

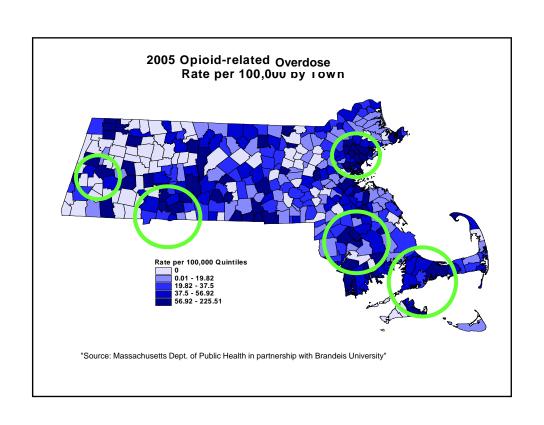
- <u>NV Pre-Criminal Intervention Program</u> enrolls & monitors doctor shoppers in rehab saving investigative and prosecution \$
 - See PMP Center of Excellence Notes from the Field
- Drug Courts in KY use PMP data to monitor compliance
- <u>Drug Treatment Programs in ME</u> use PMP data at patient intake and periodically thereafter to monitor compliance
- Medical Director Opioid Addiction Treatment Program PMP data very important
 - See PMP Center of Excellence Notes from the Field













A Georgia PMP Can

Identify where to intervene to:

- Stop Doctor Shopping
- Stop Forgeries
- Stop Pill Mills
- Hold Drug Take Back initiatives
- Intensify Substance Abuse Prevention efforts
- Assign Opioid Abuse Treatment Programs



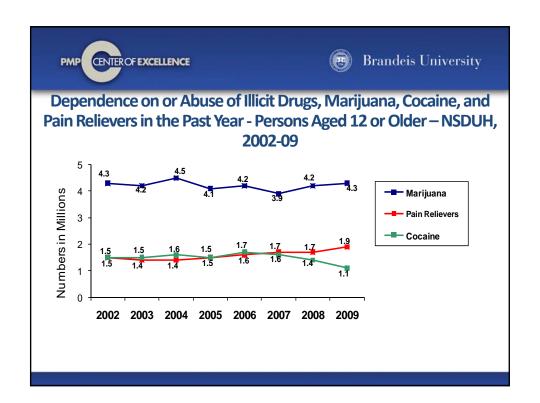
Georgia PMP will be a Disease Reporting System

- Persons meeting DMS-IV criteria for dependence on or abuse of opioids in US are increasing.
 - *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994).
- This diagnosis includes persons who are addicted.
- GA PMP a diagnostic tool to help prescribers identify cases meeting these DMS IV criteria.
- Like other diseases, persons who meet criteria are at high risk for acute episodes leading to overdoses and deaths.
- Many deaths
- are preventable with proper intervention.



Georgia PMP Can Help Save Lives

- Persons meeting criteria for dependent on or abuse of opioids are at high risk of death.
- US death rate among nonmedical pain reliever users estimated:
 192.3 per 100,000 or 22 times higher than general population in
 2005
- PMPs can identify many of these people.
- If PMPs identify them and intervene, many lives can be saved







Brandeis University

Positive Identification for CS Prescriptions - 1

<u>Step 1: Pharmacies required to check photo ID of person picking up Controlled Substances (CS) Prescriptions</u>

- Multiple States require this
- But most waive requirement when pharmacist "knows" person (Board of Pharmacies' laws or regulations)
- MA PMP with COE assistance found 40% of Schedule II Rx are dropped off or picked up by person other than patient.
- MA is expanding the required check from Schedule II to all Schedules - 1/1/2011



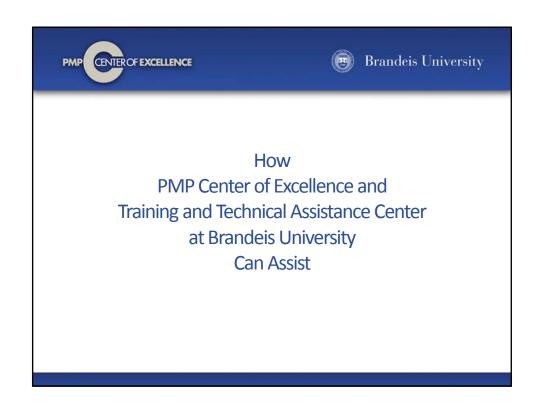


Brandeis University

Positive Identification for CS Prescriptions -2

Step 2: PMPs require reporting - ID of person picking up CS Rx

- Some PMPs require reporting of ID #, e.g. MA, MI and OK
- MA is expanding requirement from Schedule II to all Schedules - 1/1/2011
 - BACDS opposed
 - But MA is proceeding
- OK is experimenting with card swipe systems
 - · Capture ID info and add to Rx record to PMP
 - Verify ID is valid
- ASAP Versions 4.0 & 4.1 have fields for good reporting ID #, type of ID, issuing authority, relationship to patient, and name











John Eadie, MPA

Director

PMP Center of Excellence

Brandeis University

518-429-6397

johnleadie@aol.com